

the zenith at the altitude of the sun was a large circle of white light as shown in the diagram. The smaller circle and the semicircle tangent to it had all the prismatic colors, while the large circle was white. There were two distinct spots of white light on the outer rim of the large circle and these showed plainly for several hours. This circle gradually diminished in size as the sun rose toward the zenith. It lasted from about 8 a. m. until late in the afternoon. The mock suns followed the sun all day and were visible until about 4 p. m., when clouds became so dense that they were no longer to be seen.

NOTE.—In figure 1 Mr. Lowe presents a sketch of solar halo phenomena as they appeared at about 8 a. m. This figure and Mr. Lowe's description are of interest chiefly in the indicated length of the upper tangent arc of the 22-degree halo and in the length of time during which all of the phenomena were visible. Mr. Denson, meteorologist in charge, Raleigh, N. C., reports that somewhat similar conditions were observed at other places in the vicinity thereof, but not so well defined as at Banners Elk. The elevation of the latter is 3,750 feet above sealevel.—*W. R. Gregg.*

"SUMMER TIME"

According to the Daylight-saving Act the clocks of the United States were *advanced* 1 hour at 2 a. m. March 31, 1918; the observations recorded in this issue of the REVIEW are to be understood as still taken according to Normal Standard Time for the respective standard meridians.—C. A., jr.
